

Dr. Luis O Barcos Regional Representative OIE Americas



#### Presentation of the OIE

#### Plan



- Objetives
- Member Countries
- Structure
- International Relations
- Information Systems
- International Standars
- Reference Laboratories Collaborating Centers
- Publications and Websites



## **OIE Objectives**

## **Objectives**



#### 1. TRANSPARENCY

To ensure transparency in the global animal disease and zoonosis situation

#### 2. SCIENTIFIC INFORMATION

To collect, analyse and disseminate scientific veterinary information

#### 3. INTERNATIONAL SOLIDARITY

To provide expertise and encourage international solidarity in the control of animal diseases



## **Objectives**

#### 4. HEALTH STANDARDS

Within its mandate under the WTO SPS Agreement, to safeguard world trade by publishing health standards for international trade in animals and animal products.

#### 5. LEGAL FRAMEWORK

To improve the legal framework and resources of national Veterinary Services

#### 6. ANIMAL WELFARE

To provide a better guarantee of the safety of food of animal origin and to promote animal welfare through a science-based approach

## **Objectives**



#### FOOD SAFETY

To provide a better guarantee of the safety of food of animal origin, To promote animal welfare, through a science-based approach

#### **167 Member Countries**





Américas: 29 – Africa: 50 – Europa: 49 – Medio Este: 13 – Asia: 26 Americas: 29 – Africa: 50 – Europe: 49 – Middle East: 13 – Asia: 26



## **OIE Structure**

#### **COMITÉ INTERNACIONAL**

#### Comisión Administrativa







**Comisiones Regionales** 

África, Américas, Asia-Extremo Oriente, Europa, Medio Oriente

#### Oficina Central

Centros Colaboradores

Laboratorios de Referencia

Departamento Administrativo y Financiero

Departamento

Científico

y Técnico

de Información Sanitaria

Departamento

de Actividades

Regionales

Departamento

de Comercio Internacional

Departamento

Departamento de Publicaciones

Grupos Ad hoc

Grupos de trabajo

Representaciones Regionales

## Oie.

#### The International Committee

- the highest authority of the OIE
- comprises all the Delegates
- meets at least once a year
- voting by Delegates respects the democratic principle of 'one country, one vote'.
- elects the members of the governing bodies of the OIE
- appoints the Director General for a 5-year mandate

## The Delegate



- He is usually the Chief Veterinary Officer of his country
  - Member of the International Committee (General Session)
  - In permanent contact with the OIE
  - Should inform the OIE of the animal disease situation of his country

#### The Delegate



- ✓ Ensure that the legislation in force in his country is based on OIE standards and if necessary, on a scientific risk analysis
- **✓ VOTE IN GENERAL SESSION**
- ✓ Focal point of the OIE = national specialist focal point (aquatic animal diseases, wildlife, sanitary information systems, veterinary medicinal products

## Oie.

## The Administrative Commission

- Composition:
  - the President,
  - the Vice-President,
  - the Past President,
  - 6 Delegates,
  - elected for a 3-year term (with the exception of the former President)

# La Comisión Administrativa (3) The Administrative Commission (3)



#### • Role:

- represents the Committee during the interval between General Sessions
- examines technical and administrative matters and, in particular, the working programme and the proposed budget to be presented to the International Committee.

Meets twice a year in Paris



## Specialist Commissions

# Terrestrial Animal Health Standards Commission «Code Commission»

Biological Standards Commission -

"Laboratories Commission"

Scientific Commission for Animal Diseases "Scientific Commission"

Aquatic Animal Health Standards Commission

"Aquatic Animals Commission"

## Comisiones Regionales Regional Commission



#### 5 Regional Commissions:

- Africa
- Americas
- Asia, Far East and Oceania
- Europe
- Middle East

Bureau:

1 President: Dr. Jamil Gomez da Souza - Brasil

2 Vice-Presidents Dr. J.A. Valle Molina – Mexico

Dr. Emerio Serrano - Cuba

1 Secretary General: Dr. Victor Gongora - Belize

#### Central Bureau



The Administrative and Financial Department

The Animal Health Information Department

The Scientific and Technical Department

The Regional Activities Department

The International Trade Department

The Publications Department

## Régional Representation Représentations régionales



5 Regional Representations:

Africa (Bamako, Mali)

Americas Buenos Aires

Panama

- Asia, Far East and Oceania (Tokio, Japan)
- Europe Sofia, Bulgarie)

  Brucelas
- Middle East (Beyrouth, Liban)

Regional coordination Unit for the Southeast Asia Foot-and-Mouth Disease Campaign (Bangkok, Thailand)

## Grupos de Trabajo



**Working Groups** 

Wildlife Diseases

Animal Production Food Safety

Animal Welfare

#### **Grupos Ad Hoc**





Set up, when needed,

with world renowned scientists

• to prepare decisions of the Specialist Commissions and the International Committee



#### International Relations

#### Relaciones Internacionales



#### International Relations

#### Institutional cooperation with:

WHO	World Health	Organization
		. /

**FAO** Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations

WTO World Trade Organization

CAC Codex Alimentarius Commission

IPPC International Plant Protection Convention



#### OIE Information System

Promote transparency in and knowledge of global animal disease situation

## Source of Early Warning Disease reports

#### Reports from Member Countries

- Reports from worldwide network of OIE Reference Labs.
- Active search and tracking of unofficial sources, such as scientific publications and ProMed, and lay publications, with Member Country verification

## OIE animal disease notification system

Criteria for inclusion in the OIE list:

International spread

- Significant spread within naive population Zoonotic potential
- (new infection resulting from the evolution of an existing pathogen or parasite resulting in a change of host range, vector, pathogenicity or strain; or the occurrence of a previously unrecognized infection or disease.)



#### OIE International Standards



## How fast are they changing and in response to what pressure?

# Pressure by exporting countries to increase trade

- Pressure by importing countries to protect themselves (e.g Avian influenza)
- Ethics and public health protection

#### **CODES**



• to maximise harmonisation of the health aspects of international trade, Veterinary Administrations should base their health measures on OIE standards

 adopted by OIE Member Countries during General Session each May by consensus (no other pathway for adoption)

## Purpose of the Codes?



- the Codes are not textbooks on terrestrial or aquatic animal diseases, nor on zoonoses
- they are reference manuals for international standards for safe trade in terrestrial and aquatic animals and their products
- equivalent standards for the protection of human health are described in the Codex Alimentarius

(these should be read in conjunction with relevant requirements in the Codes)

#### **CODES**



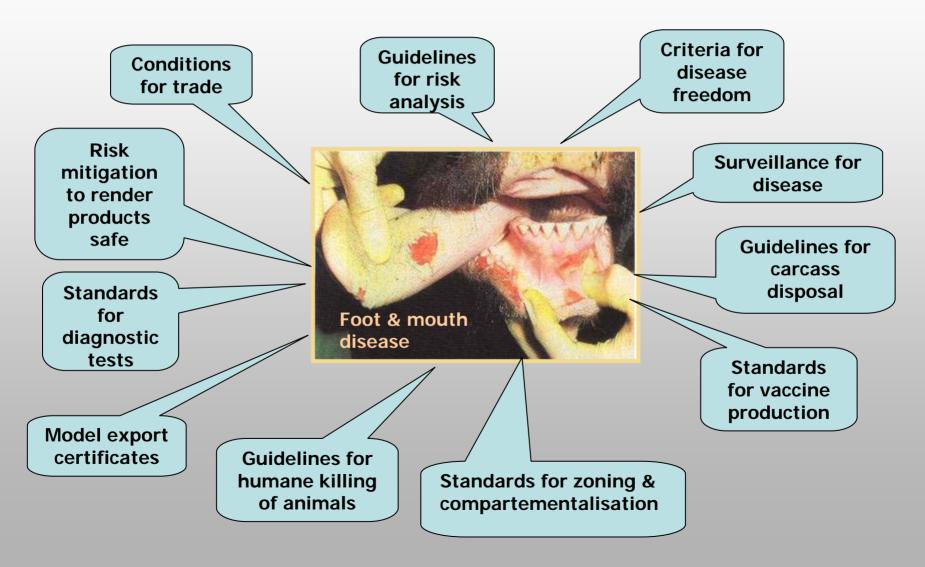
- recommends health measures to be used by veterinary authorities or other competent authorities
  - > to establish health regulations for the safe importation of animals and animal products
  - > while avoiding unjustified trade restrictions
- now expanding into animal welfare and food safety

## Principles in the Codes



- WTO obligations complied with
- scientific basis for recommendations
  - assessment of risk factors
  - evaluation of veterinary services / competent authorities
  - zoning and compartmentalisation
  - pepidemiological surveillance
- credible health certification
- importing country assumed to be free of disease or with a control programme

# What information is available from OiC. Codes and Manuals?



# Approach in the Terrestrial Code



generic (horizontal) chapters

- > general definitions
- > obligations and ethics in international trade
- disease notification
- import risk analysis methodology
- > evaluation of veterinary services
- > import/export procedures

# Approach in the Terrestrial Code



- specific chapters on OIE listed diseases of
  - > mammals (eg, FMD, BSE)
  - birds (eg, avian influenza)
  - bees (eg, foulbrood)
- within each chapter, articles on
  - description of pathogen / disease
  - determining status of a country or zone
  - > 'safe' commodities irrespective of status (if possible)
  - > recommendations for 'unsafe' commodities

# Approach in the Terrestrial Code



- appendices
  - collection and processing of semen
  - collection and processing of embryos/ova
  - disease surveillance general and disease specific
  - inactivation of pathogens and vectors
  - animal welfare
  - antimicrobial resistance
- model veterinary certificates for
  - live animals
  - products of animal origin



## **BSE** as an example

### Oie.

### BSE status of a cattle pop

- the outcome of a risk assessment identifying all potential factors for BSE occurrence and their historic perspective:
  - release assessment likelihood that a TSE agent has been introduced into the cattle pop
  - surveillance and other epidemiological investigations
  - exposure assessment if the release assessment identifies a risk factor



### BSE status of a cattle pop (contd)

- on-going awareness programme for vets, farmers
- compulsory notification and investigation of all cattle showing clinical signs consistent with BSE

### Code - BSE status



• negligible BSE risk

controlled BSE risk

undetermined BSE risk

### Article for "safe commodities"



- When authorising import or transit of the following commodities, Veterinary Administrations should not require any BSE related conditions, regardless of the BSE status of the exporting country:
- milk and milk products;
- semen and in vivo derived cattle embryos;
- hides and skins;
- gelatin and collagen prepared exclusively from hides and skins;
- protein-free tallow (max of insoluble impurities of 0.15% in weight) and derivatives;
- dicalcium phosphate (with no trace of protein and fat);
- deboned skeletal muscle *meat* (excluding mechanically separated meat)
- blood and blood by-products

### For other Commodities



• When authorising import or transit of <u>other</u> <u>commodities</u> listed in this chapter, <u>Veterinary</u> <u>Administrations</u> should require the conditions prescribed in this Chapter relevant to the BSE risk status of the cattle population of the exporting country and <u>zone</u>....

### Aquatic Code



- recommends health measures to be used by competent authorities
  - > to establish health regulations for the safe importation of aquatic animals and their products
  - > while avoiding unjustified trade restrictions
- principles as per Terrestrial Code

### Evolution of OIE standards



- harmonisation between Terrestrial and Aquatic Codes
   and with Codex and IPPC standards to extent possible
- regular updating of chapters based on latest scientific information
- re-emphasis from disease status to risk-based measures for commodities
- importance of disease surveillance and timely notification
- interactive publications
- Country Zone Commodities Compartment

### Oie.

## OIE Manuals biological standards

- OIE harmonises diagnostic testing and vaccination procedures through use of
  - > standard methods OIE Manuals
  - ➤ Reference Laboratories / Collaborating Centres
  - ► International Reference Sera
  - quality assurance guidelines
- supports laboratories in Member Countries
  - → reliable results
- coordinated by BSC and AAHSC

### **OIE** Manuals



- describe internationally agreed laboratory methods for disease diagnosis
  - to enable the requirements for health certification in connection with trade to be met
- Terrestrial Manual also covers the production and control of biological products eg vaccines
- tests in the *Manuals* should be performed according to the methods described in order to avoid differences in interpretation of results

### Terrestrial Manual



- provides general information for veterinary officials on each disease, with tests and vaccines
  - <u>introduction</u> to the subjects
  - > should be regarded as background information rather than standards
- provides detailed techniques for laboratory technicians
  - standards

### Using the Codes and Manuals





- use the Codes to establish health requirements for trade
- use the OIE Scientific and Technical Review and other sources to obtain background information
- use the OIE Manuals to ensure the application of correct diagnostic tests and vaccines
- use textbooks on diseases to understand the scientific justification for OIE standards

# Summary: Critical aspects in using the OiC. Codes and Manuals

- do not use the Codes as a textbook on diseases
- use it as an international standard to evaluate measures to protect animal and aquatic health in the trade of animals and animal products
- ensure that the application of the standards of the Codes for national health measures are in accordance with obligations under the SPS Agreement

# Summary: Critical aspects in using the OiC. Codes and Manuals

- use the Guidelines for the Evaluation of Veterinary Services as an essential baseline for risk assessment
- use the Codes to establish baseline arguments to establish equivalence for trade negotiations
- use the Codes to establish cost-effective risk mitigation measures for trade
- use the Codes and Manuals to challenge scientific unjustifiable sanitary measures of importing countries

# Updating OIE standards





## Reference Laboratories Collaborating Centres

#### Reference Laboratories (1)



155 Reference Laboratories

in 30 Countries

covering 80 diseases or topics

### Reference Laboratories (2)



- Expert centres for worldwide standardizatio
   Store and distribute reference reagents
  - Conduct and validate diagnostic tests
  - Coordinate technical and scientific studies
  - Provide technical and scientific training
  - Organise laboratory proficiency testing



### **Collaborating Centres (1)**

15 Collaborating Centres

in 9 Countries



#### Collaborating Centres (2)

- Expert centres on horizontal subjects, for the OIE and Member Countries
  - Assist in the elaboration of procedures for the harmonization of international standards
  - Coordinate activities on cooperation
  - Provide technical training
  - Organize and host scientific meetings for the OIE



## OIE Publications & Web Site

#### **Publications of the OIE**



Publications de l'OIE

Bulletin	every 3 months
----------	----------------

Scientific and Technical Review every 4 months

World Animal Health every year

Technical items, Newsletters, Specialised books

variable

### On the OIE Web Site...



Early warning



- Weekly Disease Information
- WAID
- Animal Health Country Status
- International Standards (Codes, Manuals, etc.)
- Scientific and Technical Review (contents and abstracts)
- Scientific and general information on OIE activities
- Animal diseases and zoonoses
- Editorials from the Director General





### Organización Mundial de Sanidad Animal World organisation for animal health

12 rue de prony 75017 Paris, France

Tel: 33 (0)1 44 15 18 88 - Fax: 33 (0)1 42 67 09 87

Email: oie@oie.int http://www.oie.int